VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1854.

NO. 368.

mark to that effect.

"I think the impression might be salutary upon one of hor age," he answered. "No thinking being is too young to learn much of the mystery of Doath. Eulatie, should you like to follow your dear father to his grave?"

"Yes, sir, if mamma and brother Ralch as geing," she answered, with a puzzled look.

But when we stood by the portal of "the house appointed for all living," and I lifted her in my arms, while the ceffin, with its black, sweeping drapery, was lowered into its depths, she gave a pureing scream, and clung to my neck convulsively. "Oh papa—papa! take him away from the earth-norm house!"

I forced my way through the crowd of s'aring villagers, and hurried with the trembling treature into a little grove just behind the churchyard, close by the bank of the stream. I bathed her fase and head, fanned and carlied much or little, in a carriage not unworthy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Per the National Fig.

A RECHERTOR RECOLLEGATION of AN OIL'S

STREETE.

Street mission of childhood! what dark come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood what make the come of earth has a childhood! what make the come of earth has a childhood what make the come of earth has a childhood what make the come of earth has a childhood what make the come of the child make the come of the c

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The state of the state of

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each reserved subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$\frac{2}{3}\$, will ontitle the person making it up to a copy of the Exa for three months: a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$\frac{2}{3}\$, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$\frac{2}{3}\$ to a copy for one year.

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Wm. Alcorn, \$\frac{2}{3}\$ Lombard street Philadelphia.

G. W. Light, 8 Cornhill, Boston.

J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts.

Caleb H. Wells, Worcester, Massachusetts.

AGENTS

of the resolutions to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and negatived; and the question coming up on their final passage, they were adopted—yeas 174, nays 9. The nays were as follows: Messrs. Abercrombie, Clark, Aaron Harlan, Haven, Geo. W. Jones, Macdonald, Parker, Puryear, and William R.

STERBA

The resolutions, as adopted, are as follows: Be it resolved, fc., That the thanks of Cor Be it resolved, &c., That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Duncan N. Ingraham, commanding the United States sloop-of-wer St. Louis, for his judicious and gallant conduct on the 2d day of July last, in extending the protection of the American Government to Martin Koszta, by rescuing him from forcible and illegal seizure and imprisonment on board the Austrian brig Hussar.

Resolved. That the President of the United testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, promptness, and judi-cious conduct on the above mentioned occa-

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, to give effect to the objects thereof.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, from the Comm
tee on Printing, to which was referred varie

resolutions for printing extra copies of the turns of the Seventh Census, made a rep thereon, accompanied by a resolution prov for the printing of fifty thousand copies Compendium of the Census, embracing certain specified statistics.

A brief debate ensued, when, without taking

the question on the resolution, The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

HOW ABOUT THE DAILY?

A slow growth! If it should stand at the point where it is now, it will absorb the entire profits of the Weekly this year, and about \$5,000 more. So the kind friends who were so alarmed lest we should grow rich, can now be reassured. Nevertheless, we are not sorry that we embarked in the new enterprise. We counted the cost, are not disappointed, and shall

Slave Power is conspiring to rob Freedom of Territory enough to make a dozen Free States. Our real friends will do what they can to lighten our burden, by working away for the Weekly, and sending us a subscriber to the State; Utah and New Mexico were organized Daily whenever they can. We do not trust to under Territorial Government, without the rethe large cities, but to the heart of the coun- strictive clause as to Slavery, but with an extry. There is not working Anti-Slavery senti- press proviso that States formed out of them ment enough in any of them to sustain an Anti-Slavery press. How can there be, where Mammon is worshipped as a god?

not complain. Never was a Daily Era more

imperatively called for than now, when the

A REVIEW-1787, 1854.

In 1787, an Ordinance was passed by the Congress of the Confederation for the Government of the Northwest Territory, the claim to which had been surrendered by Virginia, New York, and Connecticut. That Ordinance contained a provision, in the form of a solemn compact, forever excluding Slavery from the Territory-the only Territory belonging to the

In 1787, in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, power was conferred upon Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves in the year 1808; but at that day the proviso of the Texas Compromise, which had universal opinion was, that to abolish the slave trade, or prohibit the supply of slaves, was a measure involving the extinction of Slavery it-

In the same Convention the utmost care was taken to exclude from the Constitution the word "Slave," or "Slavery," because obnoxious to the great majority of the members; and to avoid the use of any language that might imply that human beings could be held as property. Nor could the provision in relation to slave representation, or fugitives from service or labor, have been carried in the Convention. but for the general understanding that Slavery was to be regarded as strictly local, to be limited to the States in which it already existed, which, it was also believed, were about to take measures for its extinction. In the first Congress under the Constitution

a memorial was presented, signed by Benjamin Franklin and other Revolutionary patriots, praying that Congress would go to the verge of its constitutional powers against Slavery. It was received, respectfully referred, reported upon, and made the subject of a general debate-when, on motion, the report was ordered to be entered upon the Journal of the House It affirmed the non-existence of power in Con gress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the States, but not elsewhere.

In 1808, the moment Congress had power, it passed an act for the total abolition of the slave trade. Meantime, State after State put an end to Slavery within its limits. Congress turned a deaf ear to the memorials of discontented persons who sought to establish Slavery in Indiana, and uniformly, in the organization of particular Territorial Governments in the Northwest Territory, reaffirmed the Anti-Slavery article of the Ordinance of 1787. Anti-Slavery Societics existed in a majority of the States, including North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Delaware. The country was Anti-Slavery—the policy of

Government was Anti-Slavery. The Territory of Louisiana, having been pur chased from France, contained slaves, and the settled portions lay along the borders of the slave States. As Congress forbore to legislate on the subject, slave institutions gradually, in sidiously grew up in the Territory, until, in 1820, Missouri sought admission into the Union. It was attempted now to carry out the understanding of those who had framed the Constitu tion, to pursue the settled policy of the Government-the limitation of Slavery-to incorporate into the act authorizing the People of Missouri to form a State, a Proviso excluding Slavery. an opposition it was not prepared for. The purchase of Louisians, the toleration of Slavery therein, the growth of the sugar-cane and the culture of cotton, had strengthened and em-boldened the Slave Interest. But, bear this in mind-so strong and well assured was the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, that its attitude was that of a superior. Freedom was evidently regarded on all hands as the Law; Slavery, the exception. The object was to thrust Slavery out of

A Compromise was suggested by a Northern man-who but a Northern man has always struck the first blow at Freedom? That Compromise proposed to permit Missouri, although a part of it lay above 36 deg. 30 min., to come in as a Slave State, but with the express condition that thenceforth, forever, Slavery should be prohibited in all the Territory lying north of that line, comprising nearly all the unor-

United States Territory; its only demand was,

to be suffered to remain where it had so long

This was the first great check received by the Anti-Slavery sentiment. From this moment, the march of the Slave Interest wa onwards: the popular movements against it

cient to repress the aggressive operations of Slavery. Texas, a department of Mexico, was rought under the control of American adven-

might be erected out of Texas north of 36 deg. revolt at this new movement. What had been left, however, to implication in 1820, in regard to the Territory of Louisians.

Hitherto, the naturalized Germans Compromise, so far as Freedom was concern-

exempt from Slavery by Mexican law. All parties at the North were desirous to keep them free. The Slave Interest insisted that as they were acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union, they ought to be thrown open for the benefit of all the people of the Union-that no restriction should be imposed upon them which would operate unfavorably against Slavery. Meantime, the people of California settled the matter for themselves, and, on the principle of squatter-sovereignty, announced in the Cass-Nicholson letter, founded a State Constitution excluding Slavery, and demanded admission into the Union. The Slave Interest, which through its organs now is insisting upon the recognition of the principle, opposed it fiercely then, because its practical operation had inur ed to the gain of Freedom. A Compromis was formed, as it was called. California, with the restrictive clause, was admitted as a free should be admitted with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions might prescribe.

Here was another step in advance. In 1820 the Slave Interest asked for the toleration of Slavery, where it already existed, for the admission of a State which recognised itand agreed, if this were granted, to the perpetual exclusion of Slavery from the whole, or nearly the whole, of the unorganized Territory of the Union. In 1845, it simply insisted upon the application of the principle of this compromise to Texas. But, in 1850, it so far succeeded in reversing the original policy of the Government as to transfer to all the new free Ter. ritories acquired from Mexico, (except California, which had become a State,) that tacit proviso of the Missouri Compromise, and expres been confined in them exclusively to Slave Tor

ritory.

There remained but one step more to take in this aggressive march of the Slave Interest, and the reversal of the original Anti-Slaver policy of the country and the Federal Governnent would be completed: that was, not a ment would be completed: that was, not a tacit or express toleration of existing Slavery, not a disregard of the lex loci of new free Territories acquired by conquest, and their exposure to the intrusions of Slavery, but the abro-gation of American Law, established in the solemn form of a percentual covenant exemptolemn form of a perpetual covenant, exempting all the old organized Territory of the Union from the curse of Slavery-in other words, the repeal of the Anti-Slavery proviso of the Compromise of 1820, so as to transfer to the vast ree Territory which it has preserved inviolable for thirty-three years, the pro-slavery part of that Compromise, which originally applied only to Territory in which Slavery already existed. This step the Slave Interest has at last taken; the Nebraska Bill in the Senate is intended to consummate the policy of that Inter-est, in relation to United States Territory, and o establish its complete and perpetual ascend-

Nebraska embraces the whole of the unormiles—capable of being formed into a dozen States, each as large as Ohio. This magnificent domain has been for a whole generation the heritage of Freedom-held, under the high sanction of American Law, sacred to Free Labor and Free Institutions, The Nebraska Bill proposes to abrogate this Law, to remove the flaming sword which has turned every way. guarding it against Slavery, and to allow the Destroyer to enter and do his work of deathor, to speak more plainly, to lay the foundations of a vast Slave Empire from the Gulf of Mexico to the British Provinces, dividing the Free States east of the Mississippi, from the sippi Valley directly, and indirectly of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts!

ican Continent to Slavery. See how insidious has been its growth, how unrelenting its purpose, how it has fattened and grown insolent upon every Compromise. See how the Free States, superior as they have been in wealth, and education, and population, have been constantly yielding, until the sentiments which were held by Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, and Lafayette, are now, in the year of our Lord 1854, deemed a disqualification for any office under the Federal Government, which has announced boldly its purpose to crush them out.

Contrast 1787 with 1854-Congress then stamping the Law of Freedom upon all Territory belonging to the Confederation—Congress now proposing to stamp the Law of Slavery on all Territory belonging to the Union.

Good God! and can it be that the America People have so utterly lost the love of Liberty, that an American Congress is so utterly demoralized and degraded, that this last, monstrous demand of the Slave Despotism will be conceded? We will not believe it. We will not believe that such a deed of infamy can be consummated in the best-educated, mightiest, and most Christianized Republic the sun has ever shone upon,

WESTERN NAVIGATION.—The waters on the

THE NEBRASKA AFFAIR.

We are glad to see that the report on the subject of Nebraska in the Senate, and the turers, who established Slavery there, in defi-ance of Mexican Law. Rebellion arose, ending understood. Men of all parties are astounded in Revolution, which finally led to the annexation of the Province, as a State, to the United States. The Anti Slavery sentiment had again rallied, though not so vigorously as in 1820; but it was still strong enough to require at least the shadow of a concession—and it was solemnly enacted that in any State or States, that to the Compromises of 1850 is unquestioned,

1820, in regard to the Territory of Louisiana, of this country have generally supported the below 36 deg. 30 min., was in this case, owing to the increased power of the Slave Interest, made a matter of express enactment. All the States that might be formed out of Texas below that line, it was enacted, should be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions should prescribe. This as their Constitutions should prescribe. This have no fondness for Slavery, and do not choose to labor with slaves. They have always sor, of Virginia, moved the following, which was adopted:

scarcely, if any room for a State north of 36 deg. 30 min., and in no event could it be expected that the State of Texas would give its consent to the organization of a Free State.

This was the second great triumph of the Slave interest, but even here it was deemed necessary to concede something to the Anti-Slaver y sentiment.

In 1848, we acquired California and New considered the "Far West" sacred to Freedom, and felt grateful that there, they and those whom they love in their fatherland, when driven into exile, might find free homes and free institutions. What will they think of this new policy of the Administration, which aims insidiously to destroy the bulwarks of Freedom around this magnificent domain, so as to leave no spot of American territory sacred to Freedom, and felt grateful that there, they and those whom they love in their fatherland, when driven into exile, might find free homes and free institutions. What will they think of this new policy of the Administration, which aims insidiously to destroy the bulwarks of Freedom justly held that the relations of the United States, approved Marchy, 1845, either in regard to the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Toxas, or otherwise."

What is this famous third article, thus explored to the Considered the "For was adopted:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained that there, they and those would have exempted it from Slavery, just as it now exempts Nebraska. But, shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the 3d article of the 2d seation of the United States, approved Marchy, 1845, we at the second free institutions. The friends of the United States, approved Marchy, 1845, we at the second free institutions of the United States, approved Marchy, 1845, we at the second free institutions of the United States, approved Marchy, 1845, we at the second free institutions of the United States, approved of the choose to labor with slaves. They have always Slave interest, but even here it was deemed necessary to concede something to the Anti-Slavery sontiment.

In 1848, we acquired California and New Mexico, as the result of a war, precipitated by the Pro-Slavery party. The Territories were The report and bill mean this, and not

We have heard comothing said about such a bill being necessary to vindicate the consist-ency of the Administration! And has this Administration come into power for the pur-pose of converting Free Soil into Slave Soil

and nationalizing Slavery?

It has also been hinted that, in drawing up the bill, some respect was due to the doctrines of Gen. Cass, in his Nicholson letter, respecting squatter sovereignty, and the absence of power in Congress to legislate on the internal concerns of a Territory. Clearly, it is said, according to those doctrines, the Missouri Com promise was not and is not constitutional And so, to gratify General Cass, and give coun tenance to the absurd doctrines, which defeated his election to the Presidental chair, which have involved him in blundering and embarassments, and which have been repudiated by the leading Democrats both North and South Territory, exempt for one generation from Slavery, is now to be thrown open to its rava-

the Slave Power? "I require from the Supreme-Court of the United States, a recognition of my when Liberty is to be secured in its just rights. claim to carry slaves into any Free State, to suit my convenience, no matter what their laws may be on the subject; and I also require | duced-that nothing herein contained shall be from the Congress of the United States, a re- construed to impair or qualify anything concognition of my claim to carry slaves at my tained in the - section of the act for admitpleasure into any American Territory, no mat- ting Missouri as a State into the Union. ter what restrictions may have hitherto been in force therein. In other words, I claim that my empire shall cover the length and the breadth of the entire area of all the States and Territories of this Union!"

What answer will the People return? THE PRINCIPLE OF THE MISSOURI COMPRO.

The first section of the Nebraska bill pro vides as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Ren Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States included within the following west of Greenwich; thence north, on the said meridian, until it intersects the thirty-eightl parallel of north latitude; thence west, on said parallel of latitude, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward, along and upon the summit of said range of moun-tains, to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward, on and with said boundary, to the Missouri river; thence down the centre of the main channel of said river to the State of Missouri; thence south, on to the place of beginning—be and the same is hereby created into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Nebraska, and Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery Nebraska embraces the whole of the unorganized Territory of the Union—the extent of its boundary is over three thousand miles—its area about five hundred thousand square miles—capable of being formed into a dozen dividing said Territory into two or more the time to the time as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Provided, That nothing, in this act contained shall be construed to include the contained shall be c tories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United The section closes with a provision,

the rights of Indians in the Territory. The provision that the "Territory, or any part of it, when admitted as a State, or States, place to the Missouri Compromise of 1820 shall be received with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe at the time

establish a Territorial Government; and it can ponents. Expose their blunders as often as Free States west of the Rocky Mountains, and have but one object, and that is, to give a prethereby obtaining the mastery of the Missis- text for a judicial decision in favor of the right coolness as if they had never been detected and to hold slaves in the Territory. The provision pointed out. contemplates the existence of Slavery therein, or Now, look back upon the successive steps of this dangerous Power, which aims at no less State formed out of said Territory, provide in 1. It is not true that "the Missouri Compro than the subjugation of this entire North Amer- their Constitution for its recognition, if it did mise was intended as a permanent adjustment not exist already among them? The provision of the Slavery controversy." It was simply inignores the Proviso of the Missouri act of 1820, tended as a device for allaying the agitation

> provision, utterly irrelevant, unless intended to whole of our territory beyond the Mississippi secure a substantial advantage to the pro-sla- river, and above 36 deg. 30 min. It was provery party, but also in the section defining the posed and advocated as an adjustment of that powers of the Territorial Judiciary and the particular controversy, but not as a permanent respect, an express clause of repeal must be mode of judicial procedure.

Providing that write of error and appeals 2. "Free-Soil fanaticism," nor any other fafrom the final decisions of the Supreme Court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Sumise when Oregon became a Territory of the shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the value in controversy shall be over one thousand dollars, it adds—

(Brown and States, where the United States, where the Very shall be over one thousand provision of the Ordinance of 1787 as an

and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court oreated by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom."

This provision is copied from a section in the

This provision is copied from a section in the Territorial Bill of Utah, in which there were Anti-Slavery Party of inconsistency—of main-Ohio had risen yesterday, a number of steamers had arrived from below with freight, and the Union Line steamers were to begin their regular trips to Cincinnati and Lonisville.

Territorial Bill of Utah, in which there were alaves when it was organized, as there are slaves there are slaves there now—a condition of things which the repudiated in 1848 and 1850.

A concise, but correct statement of facts will windicate its entire consistency. The Missour content of the statements and explanation of the statement of the statement of facts will be statement of the st

These facts, with the statements and explanations of the accompanying report, which assume that the validity of the Missouri Comprosite Anti-Slavery Proviso of that Comprosite Anti-Slavery Proviso of the Comprosit Degan to relax: Anti-Slavery Societies gradually died away in the slaveholding States.

The revival of the sentiment in 1833, and the new movements that followed, were not sufficience of Refuge, through the influence of the Ohio State Agent, Mr. C. S. Royce.

The revival of the sentiment in 1833, and the new movements that followed, were not sufficience of the Ohio State Agent, Mr. C. S. Royce.

The revival of the sentiment in 1833, and the common print, has been introduced into the common print, has been introduced into the common print, has been introduced into the Cincinnati House of Refuge, through the influence of Refuge, through the influence of the Ohio State Agent, Mr. C. S. Royce.

That in all that Territory ceded by France.

being under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved the following, which
lutely admitted to be true, the Provise of the

shall be entitled to admission, under the provision of the Federal Constitution. And such states as may be formed of that portion of said States as may be formed of that portion of said Territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. horth latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said Territory north of said Missouri Compression lines. Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servi-tude, except for crime, shall be prehibited."

Thus, by the act of the Compremisers themselves, the Principle of the Missouri Proviso was reaffirmed in and engrafted upon one of the Compromise Measures of 1850-its object then being to secure certain advantages to Slavery. By their own act they are barred from resisting the reaffirmation of the Proviso itself, in connection with a Bill ignoring that great measure in relation to the very Territory which it was intended to protect "forever" from Have the people fairly looked the crisis in Slavery. What was not repugnant to the Com-What is the two-fold demand of promises of 1850, when Slavery was to be benefited, cannot be repugnant to them in 1854,

Let the resolution of Mr. Mason be taken as a precedent, and an amendment be intro-Nothing can be more reasonable, more fit,

more necessary. MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

The National Era and the Albany Atlas now insist on a faithful adherence to the Missouri Compromise. We admit that the Missouri Compromise was intended as a permanent

But notwithstanding that long period of acniescence, Free Soil fanaticism repudiated it hen Oregon became a Territory of the United

States.

When the bill to give Oregon a Territorial
Government was before the House of Repre-Government was before the House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, moved to apply to it the Anti-Slavery prohibition of the Ordinance of 1787—which is word for word the Wilmot Proviso. When that moion was carried, many able and patriotic men souri Compromise. But Mr. Polk signed the bill with the effensive clause in it, on the ground, as he stated in a special message, that Oregon was north of the Missouri Compromise which was intended to be a permanent adjustment of the Slavery question, and that the Winthrop Proviso was mere surplusage. Free-Soilism, having gained thus much by the Missouri Compromise, refused to abide by that Compromise any further; for when the Mexican treaty gave us California, and New Mexico, and Utah, every effort to extend the principles

of the Missouri Compromise was most violently resisted, and that Compromise was virtually abrogated, and its binding force denied and epudiated. This abrogation of the Missouri Compromise—this denial and repudiation of its binding force, made it necessary that A NEW COMPROMISE should be made. That NEW COMPROMISE was made in 1850,

and it has been sustained to the present time. But all on a sudden, the Free-Soilers, who have pretended for the long space of FOUR MONTHS to be better and truer Democrats than the longtried veterans of the Democracy, now com forth, and, speaking through their organ, the Albany Atlas, spit on the Compromise of 1850, which is recognised as a finality by the Balti-more platform, and insist that it must give

The advocates of Slavery seem incapable of their admission," has no legitimate connec- making any correct statement of facts contion with the purpose of the Bill, which is, to cerning the issues between them and their op-

The foregoing extract from an editorial in prohibiting Slavery forever in all Territory against Slavery in 1820, to such a degree that north of 36 deg. 30 min.

But, the bill contemplates the existence of Slavery in the Territory, not only through this the perpetual exemption from Slavery of the Theological Contemplates the existence of the perpetual exemption from Slavery of the Theological Contemplates the Mississippi adjustment of "the Slavery controversy."

amendment to the Iowa bill; the Oregon bill as reported by the Committee on the Territories, embraced this Proviso.
4. California, New Mexico, and Utab, al-

ready belonged to us when the Oregon bill was passed, instead of being acquired subsequently, as the Sentinel represents.

5. Nor, as the same paper asserts, was the Missouri Compromise "virtually abrogated," and its binding force denied and repudiated." These erroneous statements of the Sentin

on several grounds, one of which was, that it was originally a part of the Territory of Loupromise was in force as it related to that Ter-ritory, this additional Proviso, being in harmo-that the best way to win Executive favor was,

> mise, not to re-affirm the old one—that is, adopting the old Compromise as a model, to provide that thenceforth, in all territory of the United States, which, owing to recent acquisitions, now reached the Pacific ocean, there should neither be Slavery nor involuntary servitude north of 36 deg. 30 min. The Missouri Compromise was limited by its terms to the Louisiana Territory. Since its passage, California, Utah, and New Mexico, had been acquired, and the title to Oregon secured by treaty. The proposition was to adopt the same Compro mise Line in relation to these Territories, which had been adopted exclusively in relation t Louisians. This and this only was resisted and defeated by the Anti-Slavery Party. I did not oppose or repudiate the Missouri Compromise, for no question was made concerning

hat.

To say that the refusal to provide for new Ferritory, in one set of circumstances, a new Law identical in principle with an old Law, enacted for a Territory in another set of cirimstances, was a virtual repeal or abrogation f the latter, is unadulterated nonsense. As the Anti-Slavery Party did not repudiat

he Missouri Compromise in 1848 or 1850, its determination now to sustain it in relation to Nebraska, when, for the first time since its passage, the attempt is made to set it aside, is entirely consistent with its principles and action heretofore. It is the Pro-Slavery Party which is criminal—guilty of inconsistency, bad faith, and fraudulent intention, because, have ing admitted the validity of the Missouri Compromise for thirty-three years, it now pretends question its constitutionality, and having fully appropriated and secured all the advanadjustment of the Slavery controversy. But yet, if we have read history aright, no party ever adopted that Compromise in its creed; and the only sanctity it ever had, was that which it gained by a long period of acquies-

We extract from the Washington Sentine

most important correction of the Nebracks no doubt as to the intention of the bill to abogate the Missouri Compromise. Language ould hardly be more explicit on this point: could hardly be more explicit on this point:

"Before we go further, we will quote those sections of the bill which, because of a clerical error, did not appear in the bill as originally published. They are in these words:

"Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That, in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles established by the Compromise Measures of 1850, to wit:

"First, that all questions pertaining to "First, that all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.
"'Second, that "all cases involving title

slaves" and "questions of personal freedom," are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Su ome Court of the United States.
"Third, that the provisions of the Constit tion and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all "the organized Territories," the same as in the States.'

"If we understand this declaratory provision

rightly, it was intended to place the Territory of Nebraska under the she of Nebraska under the shelter and protection of the Compromise acts of 1850, as if the Mis-souri Compromise had never been adopted Without any special authority for saying so we have no doubt that the able and eminer ve have no do draughtsmen of the bill meant that the declar atory section we have quoted above, should place the Territory of Nebraska in the position we contend that it should occupy, with reference to the Slavery question. But there are rence to the Slavery question. But there are those who think that there is still room for misconstruction—that the positive enactment of 1820 cannot be set aside or be weakened in any manner except by a direct and specific re-peal. We say, therefore, that no room should be left for doubt, or cavil, or dispute. The honor of the Democratic party is pledged to the Compromise of 1850 as a final settlement, and Democratic Representatives in Congress Democratic Representatives in Congress cannot, in our judgement, refuse to vote for any proper maximent which makes the principles of that ompromise the entire and the only finality to Slavery agitation in Congress

Congress. This is all clear enough. A wayfaring man, though a fool, need not mistake. The design of the bill is to reneal the Mis souri Compromise, and if, on discussion, there should seem to be doubt of its efficacy in this inserted! The Sentinel hints that Gen. Cass will probably move this amendment. It says: "In this connection, it affords us pleasure to call attention to the following lines, which we find in the Baltimore Sun, which have reference to the position of General Cass, and which comes from a source which is generally understood to be well informed as to the intentions

of the eminent Senator from Michigan:

"'That part of the Missouri Compromise which might apply to Nebraska must be repealed. General Cass is determined to separate the goats from the sheep."

Very good! Let us have no double-dealing no fraud; leave no corner for dodgers or ughfaces. Let the issue be fairly made: "if he Lord be Lord, serve him, if Baal, serve him. Let the General lead off for Baal, and see how many he can rally to that standard.

KENTUCKY SENATOR. -Hon, John J. Critt n was on Tuesday elected by the Legislature present incumbent, whose term of service will upire on the 4th of March, 1855. The vote ood-for Crittenden, Whig. 78; for Powell, Democrat, 55.

put on the basis of the Compromise of 1850, journal as Utah was, leaving the question of the exclusion or admission of Sievery an open question, demonstrate the absolute necessity of an inexing to the bill, as it stands, a clause reaffirming the Provise of the Missouri act of 1820.

As the old parties have been pledged, through their National Conventions, to sustain the Compromises of 1850, the supporters of this Bill will tell them that such a reaffirmation would be a violation of that pledge, as it would be in conflict with those measures. If there exist such a conflict, it is time the country should know it. If the Compromise of 1850 repealed the Provise of the Missouri act, it was more corrupt and wicked than even its opponents of the Compromise of 1850. This point has hitherto been in the very message in which he sanctioned the provise of the Missouri Compromise, and one of 1850. This point has hitherto been overlooked.

August 7th, 1850, the Texas Boandary Bill was been duly continued within the limits of the state on templated by this act. Slavery and finduction of the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever probibited."

No attempt was ever made to disturb this compromise, and it was sustained by the acquiescence of a whole generation.

In 1848, when it became necessary to provide a Territorial Government for Oregon, the Provise of the Missouri Compromise, and wicked than even its opponents of the Ordinance of 1787 was embodied in the bill for this purpose; but this was not a nebrogation of the Missouri Compromise, any more than the act of Mr. Polk, who is state on the provision of the ordinance of 1850. This point has hitherto been in the very message in which he sanctioned the provision of the sake of distinction. They attend the primary meeting, concoct the many promises of 1850, the Texas Boandary Bill was originally a part of the Territory of Lou-The power of patronage has at last accomplished its work on the Hunker Democracy of Ohio. The office-seekers from that State count by thousands. Recollect the number of collectors, postmasters, consuls, and charges, to be appointed, and the amount of nowepaper advertising to be given out. Multiply by ten, and you have the aggregate number of the seekers for Executive favor through these channels. But each of these ten is surrounded by a circle of relatives or friends or dependants, disposed to promote his interests. And all these thousands constitute the active, watchful, working politicians. They labor in politics as they would at a trade, with a view chiefly to pecu-They attend the primary meetings, concoct the resolutions, arrange the delegations to the County, District, and State Conventions, pack the committees, and put themselves or their creatures foremeet. In a word, while the masses of the People, good, honest souls, are attending, some to their farms, some to their nerchandise, these unscrupulous, cunning sleepless politicians are managing the entire

chinery of the Party organization, for their

own private purposes.

Now, it so happened that the Anti-Slavery

platform of the Hunker Democracy of Ohio was greatly in the way of these myriads of for Free Soil in 1848, were now ready to sell their principles for a mess of pottage. It was them with a bare-faced cheat.

evident that the politicians—the men who con
No epithet is too severe for such conduct.

"The World to Come" in a most attractive sider politics merely as a trade, in which bian, of Cincinnati, a neutral paper, whose editor-in-chief is a Democrat. It is worthy of being read; it will show what kind of supporters the Administration has in Ohio. It was a rowdy Convention, vulgar, turbulent,

unprincipled, shameless. To recognise it as a Convention of Delegates fairly representing the Democratic Party of Ohio, is insulting to the nasses of that Party. They have some principle, some self-respect, some regard for consistency. The Convention manifested none. To call it a Democratic Convention, is to dishonor the name of Democracy. We do not believe its proceedings will be ratified cordially by the masses who have been accustomed to vote the Democratic ticket. They will ask themselves whether it be fit and decent that they should countenance and sustain the action of men who for their own sordid purposes, have suffered themselves to be used by Executive patronage to demoralize their Party, even at the risk of disorganizing it. It will be seen that this Convention of reck

less politicians has readopted the Anti-Slavery resolves of 1848, 1850, and 1852, and also adopted the resolves of the Baltimore platform. f anything were wanting to show their un-Pledging themselves in one breath to labor to the extent of their constitutional ability for the exclusion of Slavery from United States Terriblushing depravity, it was this mongrelismry, and for the mitigation and final eradicaand inactive on the subject, or rather to be active in resisting the agitation of it in any

Look at the predicament in which the Convention has placed the Party. First, it re-

"That we re-affirm the Ohio platform 848, re-adopted at our Conventions of 1850 and 1852.12 Next, it resolves-

That the Democracy of Ohio hereby recog nises and adopts, as a part of their doctrines, the Saltimore platform of 1852—laid down by the Convention that nominated our worthy Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce, as President of the United States." Finally, by a vote of 107 to 25, it adopts

oth resolutions together.

The Ohio platform of 1848-'50-'52, on the was cried on the other side, but the motion to ubject of Slavery, is as follows:

" Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, a they have always done, look upon Slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of fre estitutions; and that, entertaining these sentinents, they will at all times

at the same time fully recognise the dootrines held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic Party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal aws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to surged up again: 'Oh, you needn't try to hal hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can Mr. Myers on the same platform, level with sermon the eloquent Bourdaloue is to preach

the duty of using "all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent the increase of Slavery, to mitigate and finally to eradicate the evil." Inevitably this involves the necessity of freely discussing and agitating the whole question of Slavery. This position, taken by the Ohio Democracy in 1848, and reaffirmed in 1850 and 1852, the Convention of Laurers 2th reaffirms, and then athlities it.

Move that we all go and take a dring. Crash, the and benches.

"At length, Mr. F. B. Kimble, of Medina to county, obtained the floor. 'If the Baltimore platform makes this confusion here, what will it do at the polls? [Cries of Go it, Uncle Tom's to the age of Louis Le Grand, and his automatom successor, Louis XV. Here are drawn in living life the personages who made that age of France to be distinguished as its golden age—Fenelon, Bourdaloue, Louis XVI, Bossuet, Madame de Montespan, Claude of Charenton, Pere le Chaise, Cotin, and others of that reign. Of the Jesuits and their victims; the Acadaffirmed in 1850 and 1852, the Convention of January 8th reaffirms; and then stultifies it—
self by adopting as a part of the creed of the Ohio Democracy, the Baltimore platform, the Ohio Democracy, the Baltimore platform, the resolutions of which or the subject of Slathe resolutions of which or the subject of Slathe resolutions of which or the subject of Slathe resolutions of which on the subject of Sla-

orease, and seek its extinction! This is attempting not only to ride two horses, but to ride two horses with their heads turned in directly opposite directions! According to the Convention, the doctrine of the Ohio Democracy is, that it is a duty to agitate the question and, on motion, the Convention adjourned of Slavery, and a duty to resist such agitation. It enjoins interference with Slavery, within constitutional limits, as an evil "unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions," and denounces all attempts at interference as "alarming." "dangerous," against "the happiness of the people, and the permanent stability of the

Now, we appeal to honorable men of the Democratic party. There must be many such-men who leve the Truth, and hate a Lie, who what is this famous third article, this explicitly and carefully guarded? It is the extension of the principle of the Missour promise to Texas, as follows:

"That new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter by the consent of stid State of the Pre-Slavery party was, be formed out of the Territory thereof, which additional Proviso, being in harmony that the best way to win Executive favor was, to bring the platform of their Party to conform to that of the President. The effort was made in 1852, but failed. There were honest Demois in 1852, but failed in 1852, but failed. There were honest Demois in 1852, but failed in crate enough present to reject the Baltimore tion to the Administration, seeks to impose suasive influence, bending the thoughts and platform. But the spoils men have not slept upon it affecting regard for the propriet of the heart toward Heaven as the since then; no means have been left untried to debauch the Party. Some who had shouted for Free Soil in 1848, were now ready to sall the south, practices the grossest double-dealing towards it; glorifying the intelligence and virtue of the People, insulte thought or brilliancy of diction, the author

Honorable men of all parties must detest it, everything is fair that brings gain-were to and the henest portion of the Demogracy of deeply imbued with the truths of which he have things their own way. The Convention Ohio, if they would save themselves and their met at Columbus, and Mr. Burchard was real principles from dishonor, must repudiate his own words, he has, "like a skillful bota-City, of Cleveland, an account of its doings, taken, as that paper says, from the Columproceedings of the Convention, copied from the ruth, which bloom and wave over the sunny fields of Revelation," and combined them into paper named above:

"The Committee on Resolutions reported the a system, whereby "a scheme of blessedness

following:

"Resolved. That we re-affirm the Ohio plat-

'50 and '52.
"Resolved, That we have entire and undoubted confidence in the present Administration, and will give it our entire and undivided support.

The chapter on "The Resurrection of the Body," and "The Repose of the Soul," we "Resolved, That we approve the doctrines and principles set forth by Gov. Medill in his remend the book heartily, earnestly, to all who cent Message, and recommend them to the consideration of the Assembly.

"On the question of the adoption of this re-

port, it was moved to amend by adding the following:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio here"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio hereby recognise and adopt, as a part of their doc-trine, the Baltimore platform of 1852, laid down by the Convention that nominated our worthy Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce, as President of the United States.
"It was moved to lay it upon the table. Lost.

"The Chair then put the question, and said the ayes seemed to have it. The vote by counties was called for. A debate arose on this, but the Chair decided that all debates were out of order pending the taking of the vote. The decision was appealed from, but the Chair was sustained. The vote was then taken by counnot seen for a score of years—a man of deep ties, and resulted as follows—yeas 222, nays piety, and a never-failing fund of piquant hu-

Mr. McCook moved to substitute for the since, will stand for the

aive Democracy.

"Resolved. That we should devote our time of piety, that the pictures drawn by him are

to the present, and not waste our energies on the dead issues of the past.

"Resolved, That the acts and policy of the present Administration meet our fullest appropresent Administration meet our fullest appro-

"Andrew Giffin, of Hamilton county, opposed out the other. John Berridge is a familiar

ties was then called for on the substitution. Here followed a scene of indescribable confusion. All rose from their seats, and put on their hats, because they wanted their hands to gesticulate with. Everybody talked; nobody ened Motions to adjourn were nut reneatedly duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate, the evil; but be it further

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognize the details."

ened. Motions to adjourn were put repeatedly, but, in the confusion, it was impossible to tell whether they were lost or carried. M. W. Myers mounted a chair in the middle of the floor, and cited out, 'I move that we adjourn till half past seven o'clock.' Nobody seeming neither legislate nor encroach."

The last resolution merely affirms the baldest truisms, about which there is no difference of opinion. The first emphatically recognises

The last resolution merely affirms the baldest truisms, about which there is no difference of opinion. The first emphatically recognises

The sational legislature can the sation platform, level with the confusion the confusion before the great King. There are few readers who, while they are interested by the novelty of the scenes drawn by a master hand, will not be instructed into a better knowledge of all

form, all Abolitionists up there.'] Mr. Kimble resumed, 'Strike, but hear me.' The Baltimore platform closes our mouth on the Slavery question, and we will speak. When Gerrit Smith very are as follows:

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges broke in. Cries of O'Neil, O'Neil Mr. Kimble: Mr. O'Neil went on, and we will speak. When Gerrit Smith threw down the gauntlet—[Hiss, hiss.] I'm not to be hissed down. [Here Mr. O'Neil Went on, and

ed, 'Jefferson comes next—hurrah for Jeffer son!' After that manner things went. "Andrew Giffin, of Hamilton, moved a vote of thanks to the officers, which was carried

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE WORLD TO COME. BY Afred Bryant, Paster of the First Presbyteris Church in Niles, Michigan. New York : Published by M. W. Dodd. One volume. Sold by Gray & Rallantyne, 7th street, Washington,

The design of this little book, as its name mports, is to make "Heaven appear brighter than earth;" to lure the wandering thou th away from the trifles that surround ne to those higher hopes and holier pursuits which are the results of Christian faith. It is a simple, serious, candid examination of our relations to the eternal world, showing the dignity and beauty of a life of holiness; and, with a gentle, perhas succeeded in placing before his readers

light; and it is evident that his own soul is discourses so pleasantly. It is Heaven, and form of 1848, re-adopted at our Conventions of with a power which no earthly attraction can weaken, or effectually retard."

The chapter on "The Resurrection of the would enjoy beforehand the pure and elevated happiness of that "better land." Those who sincerely desire to be instructed in the right desire after those things which are eternal. and a greater longing for holiness and heaven.

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD URMASKED. By John Ber ridge, A. M., Vicar of Everton, &c. With a Life of the Author, by Rev. Thomas Guthrie. In 1 vol pp. 207. Boston: published by Gould & Lincoln fold by Gray & Ballantyne, and by Taylor & Maury

Washington, D. C. "Much confusion existed during the taking mor, not to be repressed. The readers of the entire report the following:

"Resolved, That this Convention, representes, turnpike roads, and invented some things ring the Democracy of the State of Ohio, approve the first annual message of President Pierce, as exhibiting the true spirit of progression of John Berridge; but nothing so entirely experience of the president of the president

bation.

"Resolved, That we fail to see the necessity of the expression, at this time, of new views by the Demogracy of Ohio on questions of State

to enrich his strong mind with all his attainments, so naturally, that the one could not subsist with naturally, that the one could not subsist with to enrich his strong mind with all the riches You name in Old England, and we hope he may this substitution violently, exclaiming, You name in Old England, and we hope he may can't put off your Free Soil on us; that won't find a gracious and smiling welcome to the

LITERARY NOTICE

THE PREACHER AND THE KING, or Bourdalone in the Court of Louis XIV. Translated from the French of L. Bungener. With an Introduction, b the Rev. George Potts, D. D., pastor of the Unive sity Place Presbyterian Church, N. York. 1 vol. THE PRIEST AND THE HUGUENOT : or. The Persecu tion in the age of Louis XV. By the same authand translator. 2 vols Boston : Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Grav & Ballantyne and Taylor & Mau

ry, Washington, D. C. These are works of unusual merit and at tractiveness. The preacher is Bourdaloue, and this work, besides its story of Court morals and intrigues, has for its end the discussion of pulpit eloquence. Among the principal characters of saints, and the passing scenes of those days at Court and amid the fastnesses of the Huguenots. The sufferings of these poor people, and their extermination, are made the subject of the col-Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic intertuations of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution: [The foregoing clause is a truism, and in perfect harmony with the truism of the second resolve of the Hunker Convention of Ohio; but what follows is directly in the teeth of the first resolution of that Convention: [That all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery in Territory and in States — Ed. Era] or to take incipient measures in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts the happiness of the People, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

The Ohio Convention with a beautiful conittenstrongest terms the very interference which, by its first resolve, it affirms to be the duty of the People! The second and third resolves of the Baltimore platform are—

"That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of ell, be Democratic Party of the Union, standing upon this National platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts irrown as the Compromise Measures, settled by the last Congress, the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor moluded,

"Mr. Houk, of Dayton, one of the acts in the committee were all free-Soilers."

"Inc. President arose and said: 'Twenty. so faths free institutions of this free land, so far as they can do so, the calamities which are portrayed in these volumes. Let them read and ponder. "Rome never changes," has been and is the proud boast of the priesthood of the Papal Church; and the Inquisition is already announced to the readers of "The Shepherd of the Valley," published at St. Louis, and by other Catholic journals in this country, as only awas intended to embrace to a faithful execution of the acts in the committee were all free-Soilers."

"Question," 'question, 'question by counties' in the committee were all free-Soilers.'

"Mr. Houk, of Dayton, one of the acts in the committee were all free-Soilers.'

"Mr. Houk, of Dayton, one of the acts in the property of the priesthood of the priesthood of the priesthood of the priesthood of the Papal Church; and is the proud boast of the Papal Church; and is the proud boast of the Papal Church; and is the proud boast of the Papal Church; and is the proud boast of the Papal Church; and is the proud boast of the Papal Church; and is the proud boast of the Papal Church; and is the proud boast of the Papal Church; and is the proud boast of the Papal Church;

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no more a str France, than part of Engla by the worst test reckless disregard of While our harvest from and want of the most flag plundered ar lated; our ses entering our acts of depre During all Navy was in cratic Party ed as one of eral notions. with neculiar cratic Institu patriots prefe gether, to buil merce. Rati maritime rig

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monished to r ish were abo tolerated. C tection. If embargoes wo As for guard perform that and acted, car the expense paying off the ing it without mission to fla vited aggressic importation as feelings alrea administration Declaration of policy prevaile only a few mon the war, the D refused to vote to refit two or i after war was posed, in Wash five frigates, tw our only nava capture should We never without a feeli stead of paper war of embarge we had built. efficient navy, sea police, to v it would have war, than all t did not want a

were urgent: with impunity without dange both Powers. ration, at last. but active and probably prove wrongs which event. Has History in the beginnin foreshadow a go may be its varyi At first, a strug tions and the or East, Revolution ment, and sub war of Rival now allied me now antagonis our flag would

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are they any m York to establis est remedy ag ganized force, at So, the best way Police on the co the commission violence which a should suffer it predicament in the European we

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such a position. And yet neutrality was clear- thrust aside in a National Democratic Conven-Revolution in the beginning there was nothing in the wars that followed which could justly enlist the sympathies of this country with either of the great contending parties. It was then no more a struggle for existence on the part of France, than for the liberty of Europe on the part of England. Both Powers were inflamed to the compromise, holds a comfortable seat in the Compromise. by the worst passions, and conducted the contest recklessly, unscrupulously, and in utter disregard of the rights of nations.

While our position enabled us to reap a rich

Eagland. Bottle Wilmot, the head of that section of the New York Democracy that originally upheld the Wilmot Proviso, through whose influence, Dickinson, (the Chevalier Bayard, as the Compromisers used fondly to

harvest from the carrying trade, our weakness, and want of any Naval Force, exposed us to the most flagrant outrages. Our ships were plundered and confiscated; our flag was violated; our seamen were impressed; the nation was insulted by the armed vessels of England acts of depredation.

During all this time, the idea of building a

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Navy was indignantly scouted by the Demo-cratic Party and by the South. It was regarded as one of the most mischievous of all Federal notions. Thomas Jefferson regarded it with peculiar aversion, as repugnant to Demoeratic Institutions. He and his Southern compatriots preferred retiring from the ocean altogether, to building up a navy to protect commerce. Rather than go to war to defend maritime rights, let every ship that sails from our shores be sunk! exclaimed a fervent orator from the Plantation region; and this school of statesmen prevailed. Here and there was a straggling vessel of war, which was admonished to run for shelter whenever the British were about, but a navy was not to be tolerated. Commerce was to be its own protection. If violated, non-importation acts and embargoes would bring the trespassers to terms. As for guarding the coast, gun-boats would perform that service. So Jefferson reasoned and acted, carrying on a commercial war, at the expense of commerce; economizing and paying off the debt of the country, but leaving it without defence, while, by habitual submission to flagrant insult and wrong, he in-Declaration of War, in 1812, this anti-naval policy prevailed to such an extent, indeed, that only a few months before the breaking out of the war, the Democratic majority in Congress refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused a vote of the frigate Philadelphia.

Mr. Fish reported a bill for the relief of the sidered a sufficient voucher.

Mr. Jones would not answer as to the usage, but knew that moneys had been voted that the when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till monday.

Mr. Badger submitted a resolution, changed the refused to overy item of the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to refused to vote even the petry sum of \$300,000 to

eliabet navy, and pure to member of the sap poince to watch over our ships and sailors, it would have done infinitely more to prevent war, than all the long-suffering and long-wind eliment from all responsibility for a measure war, than all the long-suffering and long-wind eliment from all responsibility for a measure war, than all the long-suffering and long-wind eliment from all responsibility for a measure which must sink any Northern politician who that we had none; our commerce was a tempting prize; the naval necessities of England and France saw with year to communicate to the Senator all the shall attempt to support it.

**Mr. Houston explaniand that the contingent to this poince would not be drawn upon at all except under the direction of the President.

**Mr. Houston explaniand that the contingent to the Senator shall also the transfer of the Senator shall also the transfer of the solutions of Mr. Florence would not be presented by the Dutch Government.

**Mr. Houston explaniand that the contingent to the Senator shall also the transfer of the Senator shall also the transfer of the Senator shall also the season of the resolation of the season of the s but active and efficient naval force would have probably prevented that accumulation of wrongs which finally provoked this calamitous

Has History no lesson for us? As we said in the beginning of this article, the indications foreshadow a general war in Europe. What may be its varying phases, no one can predict.
At first, a struggle between the Western nations and the overshadowing Despotism of the East, Revolution may burst forth at any moment, and substitute a war of Principles for s war of Rival Interests, in which the Parties now allied may be divided, and the Parties now antagonistic may be united. Meantime, our flag would float on every sea, our ships be freighted with the products of all climes. Questions like those which sprung up between France and England in the beginning of this occurry, mages or service, nearest rights might be again davant to controvery. An anthon of the control of the process of the said state o century, might be revived; neutral rights might be again drawn into controversy. As a matter of fact, the war of 1812 determined no ques-

mark-

WILL THEY NEVER LEARN! "A burnt child dreads the fire," is a prover

A Telegraphic despatch in our last paper stated that private letters received in New York from Liverpool, announced that war had been declared by England and France against Russia. Whether the intelligence by the next arrival shall confirm this report or not, we certainly shall not be surprised to see all Europe, ere long, involved in a general war. What will be the bearings of such an event upon the relations and interests of this country?

In the protracted and fearful confilets growing out of the French Revolution, it required all the wisdom, address, and steadfastness of our greatest statemen to preserve a neutral attitude towards the contending Powers. The passions and antipathies of our own People, the intrigues of Foreign Governments, and their gross violations of our maritime rights, made it a most difficult and delicate task to maintain such a position. And yet neutrality was clearly our duty. Justifiable as was the French tion, to make room for one who had taken no

Bayard, as the Compromisers used fondly to call him,) and his lesser Chevaliers, are outcasts from Executive favor.

We can easily understand why the Adminis ration is so zealous in behalf of the Compromise: General Pierce and his associates are the was insulted by the armed vessels of England entering our harbors and committing petty acts of depredation.

Only politicians who have profited by it, so far as the emoluments and distinctions of office are concerned; but it is marvellous that Cass, Douglas, and all that genus, should evince so refound a devotion to it, as to seek its reafmation. They certainly gained nothing by the "settlement" of 1850, and we can tell them they will gain a great deal less by the attempt to unsettle Nebraska. They are Western men-men from the free States of the West-their constituents will not thank them or countenancing a conspiracy to plant a series of slave States along the track of the Pa-

cific railroad, between them and the Pacific There can be no pretence, in this case, of Nationality, or devotion to the Union. Party ines have not been drawn upon the Question. It has hitherto scarcely been made a Question The country has not been agitated-the Union imperilled. All that was needed for the organization of Nebraska, was a quiet, settled purpose on the part of members representing the non-slaveholding interests, to put through both Houses a simple bill for that purpose. No agitation was necessary. Such a bill passed the House last year, and not a word was uttered in regard to Slavery. It was too clearly right, to be opposed by any organized hostility among the Southern members. Many of them voted vited aggression, and by embargoes and non- for it, feeling, doubtless, that opposition from importation acts, only aggravated the hostile feelings already existing. During his entire administration and that of Madison up to the this year, there could have been no serious different was authorized to employ a clerk. And on motion of Mr. Gwin, the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad was allowed to this year, there could have been no serious difficulty. Beyond all doubt, Nebraska would

a doubtful one. The practice is barbarous, wrong, and absurd. This is the prevailing sentiment of Christendom, whatever code the "men of honor" may devise for themselves. Who thinks better of any man for having

fought a duel? Was it necessary to attest the courage of Hamilton? Had he declined the challenge, would his reputation for heroism have suffered? What could be prove by standing up to be shot at? Not the possession of patriotism, virtue, integrity, truth, honor-for Burr, who was destitute of all these, stood on the same level, exposed, as he believed, to the same danger? And what did that cold-blooded man gain? Did he disarm prejudice, win public confidence, compel belief in the purity of his character? He killed his man, and became a wandering Cain—the blood of the murdered upon his soul, hated and abhorred by the country, one of whose greatest and best

men he had slain.

All duels are as senseless, if not so atro

Mr. Weller gave notice of a bill to establish a semi monthly mail between the Atlantic and Pacific, by way of Nicaragus.

Mr. Chase. I ask leave to present the memorial of Edward A. Stansbury, and others, of the city of New York, praying for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, and wherever the General Government has constitution-

al power to do so.

I recognise among the signatures of this petition the names of not a few among the prominent business men of New York. I observe also, the name of John Jay, a worthy grandson of the first Chief Justice of the United States, and that of John P. Hale, recently one of our associates in this chamber. The character of the memorialists, and, in my judgment, also the objects which they seek, commend this memorial to our favorable consideration. I am morial to our tavorable consideration. I am aware, however, that the Committee on Torritories, to which memorials of this description would perhaps be most appropriately referred, is opposed to the passage of these memorials. I shall therefore move that the petition be received, and, for the present, laid on the table. I give notice, however, that I shall, hereafter, submit a motion that this memorial and others

submit a motion that this memorial, and others on the same and similar subjects, be taken up and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mallory introduced a bill to repeal the discriminating duties on Spanish vessels, On motion of Mr. Adams, the Committee on employ a clerk.

Mr. Fish reported a bill for the relief of the

We never read this chapter in our history, without a feeling of deep humiliation. If, instead of paper processes for a deceny years, a war of embargoes, and the farce of gun-boats, we had built, in the beginning of troubles, an efficient navy, and put it in active service as a sea police, to watch over our ships and sailors, it would have done infinitely more to prevent.

Freedom stabbed in the house of her professed friends. Thus always come from the North the brain that devises, the hand that inflicts dishonor and injury upon it.

We hope Mr. Douglas is not the author of that Report, or Bill—that, as chairman of the speech, to hear him arrive at the same conclusion on the whole subject, that he [Mr. Clay-ton then addressed the Senate in reply to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Cass. He said that he was surprised, after listening to more than one half of the Senator's speech, to hear him arrive at the same conclusion on the whole subject, that he [Mr. Clay-ton then addressed the Senate in reply to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Cass. He said that he was surprised, after listening to more than one half of the Senator's speech, to hear him arrive at the same conclusion on the whole subject, that he [Mr. Clay-ton then addressed the Senate in reply to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Cass. He said that he was surprised, after listening to more than one half of the Senator's speech, to hear him arrive at the same conclusion to the whole subject, that he [Mr. Clay-ton then addressed the Senate in reply to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Cass. He said that he was surprised, after listening to more than one half of the Senator's speech, to hear him arrive at the same conclusion to the whole subject, that he [Mr. Clay-ton then addressed the Senator in reply to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Cass. He said that he was surprised, after listening to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Cass. He said that he was surprised, after listening to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Cass. He said that he was surprised, after liste

of the United States should insist on England observing faithfully the treaty. The Senator chided him for two hours, and then said he was right. It reminded him of an anecdote of schoolboy days, where a boy was flogged and scodded for a half hour, when the master told him, "You have done right, you dog; but you didn't intend it—you were right only by accident."

should always prove so, all would be well. But two not altogether beyond possibility or precedent for public men to prove frail, and he thought laws holding them to responsibility would not prove wholly useless.

He concluded by urging the recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Clingman continued the debate on the didn't intend it—you were right only by accident.

lent."

The error of the Senator in January of last year was in supposing that the Central America meant by the treaty, included the British settlement at the Belize, commonly called British Honduras; that grevious error the Senator

etill persisted in,

Mr. C. contended that the Senator has produced nothing new to sustain this position, except the reliance he seemed to place upon the ignorance displayed in the recent English des-patches on this subject. He read a note from Mr. Crampton, in which it was said that the position assumed in the recent dispatches, that the Belize formed part of Central America was not correct, so far as it admitted that Honduras was a part of the political Central America.

He proceeded to show that the maps and at-lases relied upon as showing Honduras to be in Central America, also described Mexico, Texas, and California, as parts of Central America, Such authorities he held to be unworthy to be

The Parameter or the Seave Archives in his better of the colls, and the based of Colored English in the Seave and the Colored English in the Seave and the Colored English in the Seave and the seave of the Seave and the Seave a

than to seek to control it in such a particular. The Senate should not thus be subjected to the supervision of an officer of the Executive.

Mr. Houston contended that the bill of the Senate was an innovation, tending to destrey all uniformity, and to cut off the Senate from all responsibility in relation to its expenditures. The Senate and the House should stand alike

n this matter.

Mr. Bayly resumed. The two Houses should be independent of each other.

Mr. Houston said (in response to a question)
that he would hold the Senators to accountability as energetically as he would any of their Mr. Bayly. An Auditor of the Treasury is

then not only to examine the accounts of the Senate, but to decide upon their legality.

Mr. Houston. Certainly.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, concurred in opinion with Mr. Houston. The President of the United States. ted States was amenable to such regulations as that objected to, and he would place none above them; nor did he think, with every possible regard for the dignity of the Senate, that any branch of the Government should ask such exemption. Mr. Jones spoke at some length.

length.
Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, asked if a resolution of either House, relating to its contingent fund, was not, and had not always been, con-

bill to print the Census Report, and said he thought it was a bad bill, and had heard no sufficient reason why it should be passed. He advocated an amendment that would leave a limited portion of the contingent fund in the hands of the Secretary of the Senate. He moved the previous question, which was seconded; and the question recurring on the amendments of the committee, they were severally agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time, and passed—year.

The wards.

Mr. Gwin was in favor of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the subject would involve many inquiries appropriate to several committees—whether relief ought not to be given to those who lost their lives in that vessel, and remuneration made to those who lost their property in that vessel.

Mr. Mason supported the resolution of the

or its commendation to the West by that Sen-ator must be regarded as an indication of sin-gular simplicity in so astute a politician and violation of the treaty by an efficient demon-

statesman.

The Committee then rose, and reported progress, Mr. Keitt having obtained the floor.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, the first business in order being the Senate bill, entitled "An act prescribing the manner of appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury," and the pending question being on the demand for the previous question; which was sustained.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the substitute for the bill; on which question the yeas and nays were ordered, and re-

sulted—yeas 96, nays 70.
So the substitute was adopted.

vote just taken, and also moved to lay the mo-tion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion; which were or-dered, and it was decided in the affirmative—

yeas 106, nays 30.

The House then adjourned until Monday next, for the purpose of enabling the Door-keeper to adjust the gas fixtures about the hall. Senate, Monday, January 16, 1854.

to the Senate, but did not think such a thing was involved. The Senate could not suffer inconventence from the want of the power asked.

Mr. Dickins is an honorable man: "so are we all honorable men." Under the proposed bill, he would be empowered to draw a million of dollars from the Treasury; and itrequired him eight days after to give a bond for \$20,000 in security!

Mr. Houston explanined that the contingent fund of the Secretary in sums exceeding the amount of his bond and could not be possessed by the proposed by the purest feelings of humanity.

Mr. Cutting proposed an additional resolution, is proper in the premises.

Mr. Cutting proposed an additional resolution, recommending that the payment of suitable compensation to these merchant ships be allowed embraced only that which was prosecuted under the Britable considered and report to Congress what action, in their opinion, is proper in the premises.

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Mr. Cutting proposed an additional resolution, recommending that the payment of suitable compensation to these merchant ships be all view of the African slave trade embraced also considered and report to Congress what action, in their opinion, is proper in the presolution, is proper in the presolution.

To this it may be objected, that our historian

formation upon the whole subject matter in three days. When this information was received, the Senate could act advisedly in with-holding and bestowing acknewledgments and rewards.

Mr. Gwin was in favor of the resolution of-

Government, he would introduce a bill placing at the disposal of the President the naval an military forces of the country, to maintain the rights and honor of the country. Mr. Cass replied.

House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1854. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Millburn, chaplain of the House. A fair attendance of members, and a very quiet, sedate, and business-like House.

After the Journal was read—

So the substitute was adopted.

The question was then taken, and the bill was rejected, as amended—yeas 70, nays 107.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Macdonald moved to reconsider the widows and children of such as have been lost; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A dozen members now sprung to the floor, and other preambles and content of the steamer shall be a such as the su

all apparently prepared to offer preambles and resolutions in relation to the disaster of the steamer San Francisco, and the rescue of her passengers and crew. Great disorder prevailed for a time, in consequence of the carnest de-sire of several members from New York, and Pennsylvania, each to present and read his own resolutions.

Mr. Chandler at length succeeded in getting

the war, the Democratic majority in Congress refused to vote even the petty sum of \$300,000 for fit two or three frigates; and immediately after war was declared, it was seriously prosed, in Washington, to retain at home the posed, in Washington, to retain at home the posed, in washington, to retain at home the posed, in washington, to retain at home the posed five frigates, two sloops, and five brigates, two sloops, and five brigates, two sloops, and five brigates about to their part of the frigates and involved generated free, as a matter of course, and crew of the legality of the sente adjourn, it adjourn till Monday, January 16, 1854.

Mr. Chandler at length succeeded in getting to Monday, January 16, 1854.

Mr. Chandler at length succeeded in getting the demissions to the floor of the commanders officers, and crews of the commanders of the commander

in the work of rescuing the unfortunate sufferers on board the steamer.

Mr. Walbridge made several fierce attempts to read the resolutions he had prepared, but was unsuccessful. There was now great confusion; and various motions to refer, inquiries relating to the proper order of business, &c., f. were made by Messrs, Walbridge, Campbell of Ohio, Walsh, Faulkner, Clingman, and others.

In the case of Marie Louise vs. Marriot et al., in which the slave had been taken to France by her master and brought back, Judge Mathews said: "Being free for one moment in France, it was not in the power of her

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

LISTIER VIII.

OR SLAVE PROPERTY DERIVED FROM AN ILLEGAL SLAVE TRADE—CONTINUED.

To the Friends of American Liberty:

The States bordering on the Guif of Mexico are notoriously implicated in the smuggling of alayes, to an unknown but vary considerable extent. Mr. Middleton of South Carolina, in 1819, declared, in a speech in Congress, estated the thirteen thousand Africans were annually smuggled into the South Carolina, in 1819, declared, in a speech in Congress, some interactions of the states. Mr. Mercaro of virginia, in a speech in Congress, some interactions are speech in Congress, some interactions of the states. Mr. Mercaro of virginia, in a speech in Congress, some interactions of the states of the states of the virginia, in a speech in Congress, some interactions of the states. Mr. Mercaro of virginia, in a speech in Congress, some interactions of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states. The next morning they took off the effects and crow, Captain and water, which was accomplished by six attaining been the last man to leave the ship, which had been with difficulty kept stricts of the states. The next morning they took off the difficulty kept stricts of the states. The next morning they took off the difficulty kept stricts of the states. The next morning the states were suggisted into the South was accomplished by six attained to the states. The next morning the states were suggisted into the South who cannot speak English, and when extremely the states and the states of the states

foundations of American Slavery, but they have thus far eluded our detection. Not the slight-est vestige of legality has been found in the African slave trade, from its beginning to the African slave trade, from its beginning to the present time. It was never legalized by the British Government. The successful establishment of this fact, by Wm. Pitt, in the British Parliament, as we have seen, led to the acts for its suppression by both the British and American Governments; for the struggle was simultaneous on both sides of the Atlantic, and the logical victory there was felt and acknowlsimultaneous on both sides of the Atlantic, and the logical victory there was felt and acknowledged here. It was never legalized by the colonies, but the neglect of the mother country to suppress it was always a cause of colonial complaint. And the courts that now maintain the legality of American Slavery make no distinction between slaves imported before and

The first control of the control of

tenure by which the whole are held to be no better than that by which this particular portion of them are held. Or, if a discrimination be made, it will devolve on the slaveholders, especially those of the far South, to show from which of the two classes their slaves are derived. In closing this examination of the legal tenure of American Slavery, as founded upon the African slave trade, I submit a single remark. The "legal tenure of Slavery," we are told, is identical with the legal tenure of chattel property in general. This is what the American Slave Code makes it. This is what the Southern Legislatures and Courts of Law define it to be. This is what Mr. Clay and Southern statesmen in general have described for the thorat and lungs extant. Doctor Ayer, of Lowell, Massachusetts, has, we have every really into the statement of the world. It is recommended by numerous eminent persons as the best remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs extant. Doctor Ayer received a lotter from Hon. Daniel Wobster, in which that the southern Legislatures and Courts of Law define it to be. This is what Mr. Clay and Southern statesmen in general have described

the usefulness of this article, in both America and Southern statesmen in general have described and claimed it to be.

Very well, gentlemen; have it your own way. I take you on your own ground. By the law of chattel property, the holder thereof forfeits his title, whenever it appears that those from whom he derived it obtained the property by robbery or theft. And this is precisely the predicament of your titles to your slaves, who were all obtained by that process.

Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park county, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic proporties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganised Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most content of the United States, are now rendered easy of oure, thanks to the study and pereminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and per-

DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS and take none else. There are other Pills, purport-ing to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Ver-mituge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. W. C PARKER,
No. 91 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail Ladies' Boot and Shoe ManuJan. 19-3m

factory. A New and Improved Volume. WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET enters upon the Ninth Year of its publication, with the

whole pervaded by an air of pure and healthful morality.

FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH,

Author of "Uncle Frank's Home Stories," "Theodore Thinker's Tales," "Stories about Animals," &c., is still the Editor. The January number contains a choice variety of articles, including some of the best Puzzles ever published. For engravings, we have Portraits of Washington Irving, Daniel Wobster on his Farm, and a host of others; among which is our Frontispiece, executed at great expense, in the highest style of the art. The picture is a perfect gem, itself worth the price of the entire volume.

THE RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD, which have sided materially in swelling our subscription list since the Editor's return from abroad, will be continued lhrough the year 1854. Woodworld's Youth's Carmer will be found to be (as it has been called by a London publisher) decidedly

Richest Dollar Magazine in the World!

It embraces nearly 600 pages, forming two beautiful volumes, illustrated with upwards of 75 fine engravings. Now is the time to subscribe. Send and get the January number, if you are unacquainted with the work, and judge for yourself. We will sond this number to any address, when required as a specimen, for six cents, or two postage stamps.

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- 4 00

BUCCANEERING IN CALIFORNIA. The late arrivals from California bring ac unts of a most remarkable state of affairs various parties of American citizens are openly ttempting to obtain possession of Sonora, a State belonging to Mexico, and annex to it to the United States. Cap. Walker, as has already een announced, has made a descent upon it with a handful of followers, set up a Government, organized a Cabinet, and adopted the

civil code of Louisiana. Mr. Emery, Secretary of the sham Republic, having returned to San Francisco, has been raising recruits. Cali. loom up in most horribly convincing plet fornia is in a state of high excitement; the ness. buccaneering spirit is everywhere aroused; the flag of a recruiting station has been hoisted in San Francisco. Bands of armed men embark in broad daylight, and more than a thousand adventurers have sailed to reinforce Walker, without molestation from State or Federal authorities. More atrocious violations of the rights of a friendly nation have never been committed. The whole scheme from beginning to end is one of robbery and murder. It is a damning disgrace to the people of this Union, and to the Government, which from remissness or connivance has failed to curb it. Had it been less engaged in crushing out the free spirit of the country, it would have had more time to devote to the suppression of these buccaneering

A San Francisco paper says that the department of Sonora comprises 75,000 square miles-about one-half as much as the area of California—and that the population is estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000, including 10,000 15,000 Apaches, and other wild Indians. A portion of the country is susceptible of tillgold. The same journal adds:

"There are several good ports on the nce, and the Pacific railroad would no rily go thither. Sonora is nearer to the Mississippi Valley than California, and would, perhaps, attract more immigrants. From Santa Fe to the nearest mines is 350 miles, and to Guayance, which is only about 350 miles from Guayamas, and would be on the main route One fact is overlooked or suppressed in the

Abis side of the mountains: it is, that no bottom of all these bucaneering projects that root of evil, that ever-wriking elegant of violence, discord, and ruin—Negro layery. The same sinister influence which planted Slave Labor in Texas, brought about a war with Mexico, has repeatedly interfered to that voice. Mr. Smith, on the contrary, speaks without effort. The muscles of his throat are not strained, and no words are "mouthed," as Hamble expresses it.

In the days of his childhood, the writer frequenced on the Sabbath a large old church, in the contrary, it apparently in the contrary in the contrary in the

planting the institution of Slavery on the Pacific. The headquarters of these 'manifest destiny' a similar influence upon him.

men, who foresaw that the people of the Uni
But it is not alone the voice. Not more but it is not alone the voice. Not more distinct and impressive are its tones than couglity, and republicanism, to all parts of North America, was Benicia. A delectable crowd of hangers-on were about the capital, whose chief object was to mature their alone.

But it is not alone the voice. Not more distinct and impressive are its tones than close the supposed that the cost of the speaker. Fifty-odd years probably have their alone.

But it is not alone the voice. Not more distinct and impressive are its tones than and accomplished a gentleman as Mr. Cleveland, is, perhaps, rather better calculated to give rise to a feeling of 'self-complacency,' to be leading guides to the permanent concerns that the Southern States. It is supposed that the guano will pay a large profit above the cost of to be leading guides to the permanent concerns that the strictures of the editor of the Dispatch.

The second "march" is to be executed upon and long-cherished as well as sedulously-contained in the country in the country is the supposed that the southern States. It is supposed that the paper topics, which though elever, and often able, refer too generally to temporary aspects, to be leading guides to the permanent concerns and long-cherished as well as sedulously-contained in the country is the supposed that the southern States. It is supposed that the paper topics, which though elever, and often able, refer too generally to temporary aspects, to be leading guides to the permanent concerns and long-cherished as well as sedulously-contained in the supposed that the supp point of the bayonet. To perfect their plans, they met at Benicia, and, like prudent and sensible men as they were, got clerkships in the Legislature, and, without doing any duty, they genuineness of which no beholder can for a Legislature, and, without doing any duty, they got from \$10 to \$20 each, per day. Since then, they have been at work, cautiously and adroitly arranging their plans, and the ball has now opened. The great work has begun, and our

"It is a well-known fact, that for years there has been a class of men in this State who have been wild to get Slavery introduced, and who been wild to get Slavery introduced. In proof of this truth, the noble and manly have devised various projects by which to effect that most desirable object. But they have failed—signally failed; and though men of great energy and talent have been engaged in it, with wealth at home and assistance from the older States to help it along, their labor has been lost. On a direct vote we venture to assert, the Slavery propagandists could not get seven throughout the Stat But they were not so to be could not get what they wanted here, and could get it in the neighboring State of Sonora, it would spread from there, and gradually crawl spread, and the broad flag of Slavery encircle in its glorious folds a large part of our country's possessions on the Pacific.

"Such was the object, in its incipiency, of the expedition against Sonora. What are the probabilities of its success?" It proceeds to say that the People of Cali-

fornia, when fully awakened to the true nature of this scheme, will overwhelm it with their

"They are decidedly and unequivocally op-posed to Slavery on the Pacific, as they have repeatedly shown on various occasions. And when it shall become known that this crusade when it shall become known that this crusade is for the purpose of thwarting their wishes in this particular, the whole scheme will appear most damnably wicked in their eyes. A howl of indignation will go up from one end of the State to the other against it, and against all who have favored it, and the people will not calmin lock on and the propriet calmiy look on and see organized companies go forth on so unrighteous a mission. It will give rise to a fierce and bitter war at home against it, and wheever shall be found linked

what there is in the white heap yonder, that men who are at heart bitterly and fixedly opposed to the introdution of Slavery here, may not be led into aiding a sheme which, if they understood it, they would look upon as too shamefully wicked to be concocted by the selfich and perverted ingenuity of man."

So mote it be.

SLANDERING THE PECULIAR.—The New Orleans Crescent, of the 27th of December, relates the following, under its police head:

A Savage Master.—A runaway negro man, calling himself Lewis, was brought before Recorder Winter yesterday. He was a most wretched-looking flarkey, and his miserable appearance attested the truth of his story of hard treatment and barbarous soverity; he had but one hand, his head was tied up, as if in consequence of some recent hurt, and his face was emaciated, and would, if possible, have been pale. He sketed that he belonged to a man named Lynch, who had a plantation across the river, and that he had run away in consequence of his master frequently beating him without cause, and with the utmost severity; he declared that Lynch had shot at him twice, and had repeatedly threatened to kill

him; and that, being apprehensive he might him; and that, being apprehensive he might carry his threats into execution, he had run away, and come to the city to claim the protection of the authorities. He had been bought, it appears, in Kentucky, by his present master, and his former owner had lately endeavored to re-purchase him; and because Lynch had absolutely refused to sell him at any price, some have been uncharitable enough to infer that he retained him as an object upon which to exercise his cruelty.

Mrs. Stowe's "extravagant and impossible cidents in the life of Uncle Tom, no doubt, begin to look like veritable deeds, even to Southern eyes. Now that the attention of men is directed to the search for such things, they

THE ELOQUENCE OF HON. GERBIT SMITH.

The source of the power of an orator over his auditors is a thing that has never been de scribed. The presence of the orator can alone reveal it. His language may be written down and printed, word for word as he delivers it, and vet fail to impress the reader with more than ordinary emotions; but we can only attempt to describe the looks, the gestures, the tones, and the modulations, of the speaker. When Gerrit Smith arose to address the

House in an impromptu manner, a few days

ago, after Messre. Smith, of Alabama, and Smith, of Virginia, had occupied the attention of that body, a member remarked, very audi-bly, that "the Smith family appeared to have possession of the Hall!" In a few moments, however, that gentleman, as did almost every individual present, leant forward, profoundly attentive, to eatch every word that should fall from the lips of the speaker. Along the aisles there were many who paused and stood still to listen. We looked around to observe the asage, but its great attraction is vast mineral pect of the House, and could nowhere detect vealth—the plains and the region near the an instance of inattention. Whence was the mountains abounding in mines of silver and charm? Our readers have perused the words of the speaker. They were beautifully simple and appropriate; but the occasion did not peryamas is the best. If Sonora should be mit the utterance of vehement or impassioned exed, the Gila route would rise in import- language. The remarkable effect produced would not have been witnessed, if any other orator had uttered these words. It has been said that it proceeded from the peculiar voice of the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch. Mr. Smith, which is described by a writer as "An article recently published in the National Era, commenting upon one in the Richmiliar with the tones of Mr. Clay's voice, and have often been enraptured with its effect; but, in our opinion, it was by no means so uniformly good as that of Mr. Smith. We have never heard a voice so pleasing, so impressive, and so unaffected. The elder Vandenhoff, in the zenith of his powers—noble and stately to the Mississippi Valley. Guyamas is about but, in our opinion, it was by no means so uniformly good as that of Mr. Smith. We have accounts generally published in the newspa- and so unaffected. The elder Vandenhoff, in

time was he the involuntary but delighted captive of the influence of that instrument, the
tones of which were so deep and perfect, as
their tremor rolled along the vaulted dome and
woke an echo in each arch and angle in the
addifice. The voice of Mr. Smith now produces

soil,' certainly fails to apply to our case, as for
many years we never set foot on any other.
With regard to 'money making,' the editor must
have formed a much higher opinion of our
finances than we ourselves, if he supposes that
to have been our engrossing pursuit.

"One more word, and we have done. The
Directly seams to be considerably exercised con-

for this campaign. They saw the duty clearly getic form. His features are strongly marked with the impress of an active mind and an independent and elevated character. Upon them. moment doubt. This, if we may be permitted to judge, is the most effective point in his eloquence. His intellectual power and the tones share the booty, the beauty, and the glory.

"It is a well-known fact, that for years there

response of the Hon. Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, may be instanced; as also the effects of the brief speech to which we have already alluded. when, having given utterance to sentiments so diametrically opposed to those entertained by a vast majority of the people of the South and their representatives, Mr. Smith was approached by a member from Alabama, and by other gentlemen, who pressed towards him, and ardently clasped his hands in acknowledgment of the impression his eloquence had made upon

from Loando, South Africa, after having expe- which was anchored near by. rienced a succession of violent gales, which stove in her bulwarks, and did other damage. She hails from Baltimore, is a slaver, and prize to the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Isaac Mayo, and was captured on the 3d November, off Congo river, and placed in

casks—a space in which a man could not stand erect. Her crew consisted of eleven men, all told. Permission was given to the captain and crew either to return in the vessel or to go on shore and shift for themselves. They all preferred the latter alternative, excepting the cook and one of the crew, who returned in her.

READERS OF THE ERA IN THE SOUTH. We are often asked whether we have read-

rs in the South? There are several subscri- To the Editor of the National Era:

have had the cotton. But, on these subjects, I seldom speak or write; and as the Era is edited in the right style and spirit, and as it is, to my taste, one of the best newspapers in the country, I cannot consent to part with it, and more especially as I wish to continue my acquaintance with the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers. Who is 'Bell Smith?'"

What follows is from the pen of a citizen of Virginia, one of our sympathetic Southern readers, who lately furnished us an article on

"An article recently published in the Na-

Dispatch seems to be considerably exercised con-cerning the style of our article; but the fact of his having attributed it to the pen of so ripe a and statesmen look far beyond the usual newsdently, however, our forte, in his opinion, lies not in style, any more than does his, in our opinion, lie in biblical criticism."

WILLIAM WALKER, PRESIDENT, OF LOWER CALIFORNIA. - But a few days have passed since our readers perused the remarkable proclamation-of this gentleman to the people of the United States. More recent accounts represent him and his men-his cabinet, army and navy-as being in imminent peril. The New York Times says of him :

"He is a man of much talent, evidently, and "He is a man of muon talent, evidently, and of a thorough education, having graduated in medicine, both here and in Paris, and afterwards passed through a course of legal study. He is said, too, to have been remarkably amiable in his disposition, and, until a short time before falling among filibusters, a lover of

ed that, on the 3d of December, Mr. Walker and his party made an excursion from San Diego, where they had arrived on the day previous, to capture the Governor or to forage; that they were attacked by the Mexicans, and beaten, with the loss of twelve or fourteen men; that they then fled, and took refuge in a house at Enseneba, where they were besieged by sev-Gambrill, Lieut. De Camp, commanding, ar- eral hundred Mexicans, who cut off their boats rived at New York on the 5th inst, in 53 days and prevented their reaching the Carolina,

This may all be true; but it does not come from an entirely reliable source: for the Alta California says:

"After the defeat of the filibusters at La

Grulla, a vaquero brought word to his employer, Don Juan Bandini, that the filibusters had been

3d November, off Congo river, and placed in charge of Lieut. De Camp, who brought her home.

It is supposed she would have received from 300 to 350 slaves, in the narrow space between the deck and the planking over the water casks—a space in which a man could not stand erect. Her crew consisted of eleven men, all told. Permission was given to the captain and crew either to return in the vessel or to go on shore and shift for themselves. They all vre. tation; but she is true blue on the no Slavery on the Pacific.
"One portion of the scheme is, that the fili-

busters shall divide among themselves the pub-lic lands, in pay for their self-sacrificing patri-

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

This morning's papers announced the nomination of Hon. Jefferson Davis, by the Democratic Caucus of the Mississippi Legislature, for a seat in the U. States Senate from that State; but we learn, from a source in which we confide, that an authoritative despatch from Jackson was received by a gentleman of this city yesterday afternoon, annuncing the nomina-tion of Hon. Albert G. Brown.

A bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati is carnestly talked of. It will cost \$600,000, and take 2½ years in its construction, according to the calculation of the Engineer Ellott.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE. LONDON, Dec. 16, 1853.

We are often asked whether we have readers in the South? There are several subscribers to the Era in nearly all the Southern States, and our exchange list in that quarter is, very extensive. Some readers sympathise with us, cordially; others hold opposite views, but desire to keep themselves well informed. We give some specimens of the latter class. A subscriber in Alabama, renewing his subscription, says—

"I have used diligence to circulate your valuable paper in my neighborhood, but have yet failed to get any to join me in subscribing for it. My friends are fond of borrowing it, and I lend freely. I am tolerably free yet, and wish to read both sides, especially when I pay for what I read. Because I live by the labor of slaves, and say to one, go, and to another, come, and have paid my money for them, and do my duty in feeding, clothing, and making them comfortable, is no reason why I should not have well been to make them elaves; and if I do a good part by those under my control, I shall receive the reading done my duty. I take the saturday Evening Post and the Boltar Gazette, but the Era is number one. It spares nobody, not even the President."

There are people in the South, as well as the Noth, who love plain speaking.

Another subscriber, also renewing, who lives in Georgia, writes—

"If had the leisure, I would write you at length on the subject of Slavery, and show you that while it has been no injury or disadvantage to the Africans, but a great benefit, that it alme has built the cotton factories, and the reverse by the Turks. Be that as it may, the action was fought for many hours on the will be a stated successfully, by the Russians, and the reverse by the Turks. Be that as it may, the action was fought to remain and the reverse by the Turks. Be that as it may, the action was fought to remain and the reverse by the Turks. Be that as it may, the action was fought to remain and the reverse by the Turks. Be that as it may, the action was fought to remain and the reverse by the Turks. Be that as it may,

strained to the utmost, in order to bring over-whelming forces into the field, is as yet the final positive proof of the most pacific disposi-tion; but there are matters behind the ourtain (as hinted in our previous correspondence) which, as the scene proceeds, we shall see gradually unfolded to demonstrate the existence of a determined plan from the first, and the fraudulent effrontery of the delusions, to secure its being thus carried step by step into effect, whilst be imposter laughs in his sleeve, and the gulled Powers have much cause for shame and tears. Looking back on the process, the immensity of the humbug is truly astonishing; and it is only when we consider that neither from negotiators nor the press have the public received one word of straight-forward candox or real truth, we can reconcile it to our minds that such a solemn and sanguinary farce has

The President's Message has been exceed for we had supposed ourselves.

for we had supposed ourselves to of the article in the Era; but whoever else we may be, we decidedly are not Mr. Cleveland.

According to the best of our knowledge and belief, that gentleman is not aware of our extensive the article in question as is the editor of the article in question as is the editor of the Disnatch.

Disnatch.

England,

Should have "snubbed" the Northern rather than the Southern States, by these who think the Rights of Man superior to all other rights. That there is nothing to disturb the amity of the two countries is always of vast importance, but never so much as when the old world is in critical a position as it is at this moment.

been enacted.

European system is a very complicated ma-chine, in which the lesser like the greater wheels have their motions and hopes, and little tricasseries to accelerate the former and real-

ize the latter.

At this hour, Piedmont is displaying a gratifying phase of this kind. In the elections, the moderate party are carrying, have carried, the day of common sense and prudence, against the ocratic tyranny on the one hand, and democratic despotism on the other. Priests and revoutions are condemned as equally bad masters in Oardinia, and we wish the universe could come to a conclusion in agreement with this small State.

One of the most difficult problems for legis-

the treatment of juvenile delinquency, has oc-cupied much notice during the past week. Nothing new has been enunciated, but there seems to be a marked recognition of the true rinciples, as exhibited at Redhill and Melbray. and we may hope to see severity and petting equally abolished, and the sound science established—sound in morals, sound in results. Crime shall meet with a retribution, but the punishment shall be the foundation (not the means) for reform. Upon this basis, and the repentance it enforces, will stand the structure of industrial education. The guilty boy shall not be preached and lectured to in idleness, wherein the devil finding him, is sure to set him to his own dark work, but his instruction him to his own dark work, but his instruction shall be (with due educational and religious training) digging and delving, (to fit him for California, or Australia, if you please,) or shoemaking, or other agricultural or mechanical abor, and—you have a being fit to provide for himself in the world, and not a canting abortion, sold to sin and vice, destitute of resources to save himself, and no more answerable to society than he may have been on his

It is stated that, besides lighting ships with gas, an apparatus for steamers (and consequently manufactories) consuming their own smoke, has at length been invented, and at a small cost. In mentioning the project for crossing the Atlantic in a few days, we wrote the name Sant, instead of Sang. We are assured that the experimental vessel is nearly

Norfolk has ceased to be Lord Steward: and it is somewhat of a curiosity, that the Era of Washington should be the only journal in being which has told the "reason why." It seems that his Grace's caper behind the Queen's chair, at dinner, has not been overlooked.

Gossip in the upper circles often deals in amusing stories, occasionally having political bearings, though often mere jests or scandals. Thus, for example: a few days before Lord Palmerston resigned, Mr. Moffatt, M. P., and connected with the tea trade, entertained at a recherché dinner the following strangely-constituted party—Lord and Lady Clarendon, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Sir William Molesy worth, (three Cabinet Ministers,) and Lord Lonsdale, the ex-chief of the Derby Ministry. It may be doubted whether Lord Palmerston.

yesterday afternoon, announcing the nomination of Hon. Albert G. Brown.

Mr. Brown was several years a member of the National House of Representatives, and was for one term Governor of his State. He is an ultra State Rights politician, of the Quitman and Davis school.

Mexico.—The reported treaty with Mexico, the particulars of which have been published, appear to have been proposed to our Government by Mr. Gadsden, but not to have been published, appear to hav

Emperor of Russia has been assured that nothing but absolute necessity should drive the former into offensive hostility against him. From this is inferred the degree of permissiveness which Russia has enjoyed, and it remains to be seen whether the outrage and butchery at Sinope have stretched the limit to the bound of the "necessity" which alone could provoke action. We repeat this rumor with doubt, because it is obvious that the tithe of such a proceeding will not anly overthrow any Ministry, but excite considerable disaffection towards the highest quarters.

For the National Era. THE SUMMER WOOD

BY MRS. E. JESSUP EAMES. I sit, and muse on this serenest morning; Around and through the gorgeous solitude— And overhead, wild Laurel wreaths adorr The branching trees! The Hemlock's friegy fing Weave one vast notting o'er my dreamy head, The leafy boughs hold many a wild-wood singer— The tesselated floor is gaily spread
With scarlet berries—and the wild star messes,
As with a carpet, clothe the verdurous ground;

The Oak's deep emerald with the gray Be

Are we not sacred held unto the Muses

Of sculpture, painting, poetry, and song?

And twinkling green lights shi , Summer Woods! ye bring unto the Earth Float whispering wood notes of rejoicing mirth, Red Oriole and the bright Jack of the meadow Thanks for the Woods! a pure perpetual blessing Breathes through the shelter of the leafy trees— Their swinging arms a thousand shrubs caressing, Whose wilding odors load the morning breeze. Yes! here, clasped to the Holy Heart of Nature, I feel her Spirit thrilling through my own; And in the lessons of this august Teacher I learn the goodness of the All-Wise One!

'Neath those cool skylights of transparent foliage And sunbar'd boughs, and shaded columns grand. And, here, O, Joy! no feverish world-knowledge Celleth of sorrow, suffering, and strife;
But the still wood scene wakens sweetest fancie Brings radiant glimpses of fair Eden Life, In which are breathed a thousand heart re What marvel that the Woods in ages olden Were hallowed by the "bright mythology

of other days? That Grecia's poesy golder Idealized them brightly, tenderly? he dwelling place of wild faun, fay, and nymph Of hamadryad satyr, elf, and fairy; The trysting spot where greenwood sprite and sylph Were wont within the magic ring to tarry What marvel that our memories are taken Into the circle of the Mighty Past? That on our lips the lays of Shakspeare waken? And Milton's spell its magic o'er us cast?

h! well I deem great artist souls were haunted By the vast images of Nature, till Their dreams took substance in a realm enchanted And Art arose with warm creative will, And reproduced pillar, and arch, and column, Of those "first Temples" where religion came To worship truly the Great Spirit solemn, And rear a spotless Altar to His name!
And thus did artists of the elden ages
Immortalize their momory of the Woods in form, and color, and on poet-pages,

FILIBUSTERING.—The last rumors rensure of the "March! March! March!" party, are—first, that an expedition is to be fitted out, to proceed to the Peruvian coast, and, taking advantage of the state of war between Bolivia and Peru, are to hoist the Bolivian flag, and conquer the Peruvian fleet. The filibuste are to be immediately followed by an immer fleet of merchantmen, who are to make an at tack on the deposits of guano on the Lobo Islands, and remove them to the cotton land

Truly, filibuster rumors are getting to be bore.—Boston Commonwealth.

upon whom this appointment was conferred by the President, has been rejected by the Gov the President, has been rejected by the Gov-ernment at Turin. They refuse to recognise him, because of his having been concerned in the Italian movement in New York, last spring, in the affair of the refugees brought by the frigate San Giovanni. Another ground of offence is that Foresti is said to be implicated with the friends of Mazzini in their hostility against the present Government of Sardinia.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE, bled at Augusta, the capital, on Wednesday last, is peculiarly constituted. The full Senate consists of 31 members; but only 13 are elect-ed, of whom six are Whigs, and seven Demoorats; and there are eighteen vacancies which are to be filled by the House of Representatives. The latter body stands politically 70 Democrats, 66 Whigs, and 9 Free-Soilers. Bu of the 76 Democrats there are from 17 to 20 who are bitterly opposed to all the candidates of the majority of that party, and who are ex-pected to refuse to vote for them.

THE MAINE LAW AT ALBANY.-The mem bers of the Legislature in favor of the Maine Law, with a number of the leading advocates of the law who are not members, have held of the law who are not members, have held several consultations in regard to the form of a bill, and in relation to the most practicable mode of rendering the enactment effective. Differences of opinion have been entertained and expressed as to the propriety of submitting the question to the people, and in regard to the time and manner. Latterly, says the Albany Argus, the submission seems to prevail, and we infer that the question will assume that shape. But whether the question be submitted at a special or a general election, is not mitted at a special or a general election, is not so clear. That point has yet to be discussed.

was inaugurated Governor of Maryland to-day. The following is a synopsis of his annual mes-

sage: He is impressed with official responsibility built.

The newspapers announce that the Duke of Norfolk has ceased to be Lord Steward; and it is somewhat of a curiosity, that the Era of Washington should be the only journal in being which has told the "reason why." It seems that his Grace's caper behind the Queen's chair, at dinner, has not been overlooked. scale of taxation too soon.

on the Slavery question he rejoices at Mary-land's favorable position, and her favorable relations with the General Government. He also recommends the attention of the people to general improvements, manufactures, etc., and to keep them free from political in-fluence.

etc., and to keep them free from political influence.

He considers the election of Gen. Pierce an evidence of the certain progress of Democratic principles, congratulates Maryland on her general favorable position, wishes her to maintain her righta, etc.; spurns the idea of disunion, and will rely on the intelligence of the people and of the Legislature for support.

The message is three columns in length, is a diguified and good document.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—In consequence of the intended arrival of the Pope's Nuncio, Bedini, at Wheeling, a mob collected around the Cathedral, and stoned the statuary.

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Though I was not led by any previous promise to expect such performance, yet I believe it is only the
usual character of your improved watches, which you
term your "new series."
I remain, sir, yours, respectfully,
THOMAS BARTLETT.

To Mr. Charles Frodsham. The undersigned has received the following

Boston, October 5, 1853.

Sig: I herewith give you an account of the remarkable performance of the watch I purchased of you, made by Charles Frodsham, No. 7,014. Its total variation for 17 months, by weekly observations, was but one minute and fifty-five seconds.

Yours, respectfully,

To Mr. Simon Willard.

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